

MONDAY, AUGUST 21, 1882.

Amusements To-day. Bijou Opera Ho-se. The Shake Charmer, Budy a Theatre. The Passing Regiment. Hover y's 13th Street T. enter. Sanch 18. Meteopolitan Alexan - The Mercel. M di-on Square Th a tre-Estevalds. Union Square Thent: e-The Work For. Wollnek's Theatre-Patrice. Wildsor Theatre-Jane 1871.

The regular circulation of THE SUN for the week ending Aug. 19, 1882, was :

Total for the week ..

## New Parties.

We peruse with interest the discussions about the reconstruction of political parties or the formation of new parties which we fied from time to time in the columns of our contemporaries, and especially in the learned and philosophical Starts-Zeitung of this city: but we are obliged to declare that we cannot

now see the signs of any such phenomenon. In the whole history of the United States we have had only four political parties of importance enough to contend seriously against each other for the control of the Government. These are, first the Demoeratic party, founded by Jefferson and Madison, and still in existence; secoadly, the Federalist party, which was destroyed through the second war with England; thirdly, the National Republican party, afterward called the Whig party, which succeeded the Federalists in opposition to the Democracy, who were then in the possession of the Government; and fourthly, the Republican party, established first to resist the extension of slavery, absorbing the anti-slavery portion of the Whigs, and afterward maintaining itself in the possession of the Government in consequence of the civil war, and now holding possession of it in consequence of the fraud by which RUTHERFORD B. HAYES, who had been defeated, was inaugurated as President in the place of SAMUEL J. TILDEN, who had been elected.

Along with these four great organizations, there have existed many smaller and temporary parties, which have made more or less stir, but have never risen to the dignity of playing a decisive part in a national political contest. There was the Anti-Masonic party, which grew up in 1828, and had a candidate for President in 1832; there was the Liberty party, which proposed to put down slavery by direct political action: the Native American party, the Greenback party, each having candidates for the Presidency; with various other bodies of similar magnitude, similar local successes, and similar brief duration.

The two great parties which now exist, the Republicans and the Democrats, represent more or less perfectly the two great tendencies which have from the first, with scarcely any interruption, contended for the mastery ever since the republic was formed. The Republicans have become the legitimate heirs of the early Federalists. It is true that they do not entertain all the tenets of that party, and do not revive the measures and the conflicts which in their day the Federalists set on foot; but they stand for the Federalist purpose of a strong central government, aiming steadily to absorb or belittle the local or State Governments. They stand for vast expenditures, for magnificence in the national administration, for pomp and glory, as displayed in an immense array of officeholders with a costly and minutely ramified system of political administrative functions, and for all sorts of so-called public improvements at the expense of the national treasury; and they stand for taxing the people roundly to maintain this immense Federal establishment and this system of superb outlays. Perhaps the most extreme manifestation of this prevailing direction of the Republican party was the attempt to make Gen. GRANT President

for the third time, with all that it implied. other hand, the Democrate resent that doctrine of strict construction of the Constitution, of local self-government. of the restriction of the central power, of the reduction of the number of Federal officeholders, of the most limited interference of plicity, and parity in the conduct of public affairs; or, as President Lincoln expressed it, of government of the people, by the people, and for the people, with which the Democracy of Jefferson and Madison

originally came into being. Of course in this long period, and through the mighty vicissit les that have been brought upon the republic, the Democracy of the present day is in various respects inferior to the Democracy of which THOMAS JEFFERSON was the most distinguished advocate. Things have changed. The civil war has passed its red-hot ploughshares over the minds and the characters of the people. The enormous expenditures of the Federal administration, the endless array of salaried officeholders, the loose practices and the usurping purposes of the party in power, have done much to corrupt the citizens of this country; and the Democratic party, weakened and perverted by its long adherence to the cause of slaveholding, by its unfortunate position in the civil war, and by a long exclusion from the useful discipline of administration, has suffered, and has been debased. But it still represents the spirit and the impulse with which it started out. It represents them imperfectly, very imperfectly, yet they have no other representation in any organized party; nor do we think it possible that any new party can be raised up just now to represent them better. So long, then, as the Democrats stand for these primary ideas, and for this momentous school of public policy, so long will all men who adhere to that school adhere to the Democracy. This, however, does not mean in every case voting for the Democratic candidates, or approving of the platforms which Democratic conventions may set up. Those who view the development of mankind through the elevated political philosophy of which JEFFERSON and Manison were teachers in the past, and of which Samuel J. Tilden is the most illustrious living teacher, will, upon the whole, go with the Democratic party, and by attempting to correct the aberrations of its members, by purifying its purposes and by calling it back to fundamental truths, will endeavor to fit it. better and better for the historic and patri-

New parties spring up out of agitation of primary ideas, moral or political. The Republican party owes its vitality to its original gospel of human rights and human freedoma purely Democratic gospel and to its providential mission of maintaining the national integrity. Had there been no slavery, this party never could have been brought into existence, or certainly never could have been raised to the lasting control of the Government. But where are we now to look for any such inspiring motive as might create a new party? Is it in the contest about civil ser-

otic rôle which it still has to perform.

and not in any sense a fundamental question? Is it in the abolition of our odious internal taxes? Is it in the dispute over the ariff and free trade, a matter of quite inferior interest to the people of the United States so long as they have a public debt to pay off and good crops to pay it with? Is it in any momentary controversy respecting internal improvements? Is it even in any great perversion of legislative power, like the River and Harbor swindle or Roneson's schemes of plunder? No; in none of these an we see the occasion for a new party. We have, thank GoD, got where we can ex-

political parties. When slavery was cleared away, and when the national integrity was naintained by war, the greatest of these questions was removed. It may be, however, that the folly of men will yet create for us other uch questions. The Republicans created me of the most formidable character when they falsified the result of a Presidential election, and by fraud and perjury established a defeated candidate in the White House; but even that alarming and amazing trans action did not call forth a new party, although the Democrats deliberately threw away the opportunity it offered them. If the third-termers of the Republican party had had their way two years ago, we should have been brought face to face with a question of this sort of the most vital and exciting nature; but we cannot see that it would have made a new party. It would have changed the balance of votes for the time being, perhaps even for a long period, but the old parties would have been sufficient to deal with it; and we suppose they will be found sufficient to deal with most questions that may arise. Certainly no indication of any political revolution can now be seen upon the horizon. But, we are told, the deeny of the old parties indicates that there are to be new ones. Not at all. It shows that after the civil war, the shocks of reconstruction. and the suspension of specie payments, the people are weary of politics and that the orlinary leaders of the Democracy are still distrusted; but it shows nothing more. No new party of any magnitude is likely to anpear at present. People may talk about one or about several; but from what root can

## What Ireland has Gained.

they spring up?

When we look back over the session of Parliament which has just closed, we find that almost the whole of it was occupied by egislation for Ireland. Nearly the same thing may be said of the preceding session, which beheld the enactment of the Land act of 1881. It is true that of the four laws made for Ireland during the last two years, two of them, viz., the Coercion act and its successor, the Prevention of Crimes act, have been in a high degree offensive to the Irish people, and were vehimently resisted by Irish patriots in the House of Commons. The two meas ures, on the other hand, of substantive relief and land reform were literally extorted by the PARNELL party, and it was also in deference to their demands that the Coercion act was virtually suspended by the release of the suspects. Now, what do these facts mean except that, involuntarily, British legislators have for the first time in history allowed laws for Ireland to be shaped, like laws for Scotland, in accordance with the ideas and wishes of the country immediately affected? To have established such precedents is an inestimable advantage, nor should we overlook the gain resulting from the authority acquired by the Irish leaders whose assertions, long derided or unheeded, have now been acknowledged to be amply justified by the dominant party in Great Britain. Heretofore the protests and lamentations

since the Union, Irishmen have been declaring

in Parliament that their country was rack rented, and that something must be done to save the tenants from starvation. Yet nobody listened to their outeries, for the landlord class had the ear of the English people, and but for the weapon of obstruction to which Mr. PARNELL had recourse it is doubtful whether the present House of | COOK's case have been accurately stated. If Commons would have listened to his de- Dr. NELSON will take the trouble to look last. It was forced, however, to listen, and the first result was the Land act of 1881. Now, what, from an English point of the vote on the steal as increased by the view, must have been the most amazing outcome of that piece of legislation? Beyond the national authority, of economy, sim- all doubt, the demonstration-made not by agrarian agitators, but by Judges chosen from the most respectable classes of society and from the ranks of the principal political parties that the champions of Irish tenants rented country, and that Irish landlords had been guilty of rank and persistent mendacity in that regard. As the work of the Land Commission went on rents were seen to be cut down, not merely on a few holdings here and there, but on almost every farm in the whole island. Nor could it be said that the reductions were, as a rule, insignificant; on the contrary, they amounted on an average to 23 per cent, of every rental, leaving the sum assessed upon the tenant nearly identical with that GRIFFITH's valuation which Mr. PARNELL had insisted would be found a fair measure of what Irish peasants ould afford to pay. Now, the average Engishman is no fool; he may be slow to recognize a truth which has not come within his ken; but let him once be made to see it, and he cannot be deceived again. From the moment that the Land Commission cut down the rents of Ireland, the Irish landlord lost forever his hold upon British public opinion. while at the same time the reputation of Mr. PARNELL and his friends for thorough and trustworthy knowledge of their own country was impregnably established. It was doubtless, too, the complete vindication of their complaints by the action of the Land Courts, which operated on the mind of Mr. GLAD-STONE and aroused misgivings lest they might not be right also in pronouncing the failure of the Land act to provide relief for

arrears a fatal shortcoming. The fact that Mr. GLADSTONE finally determined to accept as sound the objections made to the Land act of 1831 by the PARNELL party, and to embody the desired amendments in his Arrears bill, will be construed by the greater part of the Liberal party in Great Britain as another weighty testimony to the knowledge and insight of the Irish patriots in regard to Irish legislation. The exhibition of such deference on the part of the Ministry will tend to educate the English people into an entirely new attitude and temper in relation to Irish questions. Instead of resenting the desire of Irishmen to be consulted in the making of laws for Ireland a resentment which overy one would feel to be preposterous if shown toward Scotchmen-Englishmen will now begin to see that not only the best but the speedlest method of despatching Irish business and relieving the imperial legislature from an intolerable strain would be to follow the precedent established in the case of Scotland, and virtually commit the drafting of all laws concerning Ireland to the Irish mem-

bers of the House of Commons. Had such a course been taken when the Act of Union was first passed, all the bitter

have been avoided, and the question of Home Rule would have had no interest for Ireland. But public opinion in Great Britain was not ripe for such an act of justice until it was enlightened as to the veracity and competence of Irish leaders by the Land Court's sweeping reduction of Irish rents. Now, however, the feeling of confidence in the ability of the Irish members of Parliament to mould the legislation for Ireland will be likely to gain ground rapidly in the ranks of the Liberal party, and men will begin to ask themselves why there should be an Irish any more than a Scotch pect few such vital questions as produce new

question in general polities. An important result, in short, of Mr. PAR-NELL's achievements during the last two years has been to set the common sense of Englishmen working on his side and pondering why the time of Parliament need be wasted, when Irish matters could be disposed of, as are Scotch affairs, by practically referring them to a committee of the members immediately concerned.

Unbbell's Machine. JAY HUBBELL advertises through the mahine organs that the "voluntary contributions" levied on the officeholders are coming in more freely this year than during the Presidential campaign of 1880. This artful dodge to stimulate the zeal of the backward will not prove successful. The announcement is not true. If the assessments were freely paid there would be no need to proclaim the fact.

Discussion has not helped the blackmailers this time, and the enforced declarations at Washington that refusal to pay would not be followed by dismissal, in some of the departments, have had a damaging influence on the expected revenues of the Congressional Committee.

But the most injurious effect has been caused by the belief that JAY HUBBELL is far more interested in electing himself to the Senate than in promoting the general success of his party. The opinion has taken deep root, perhaps unjustly, that the assessments are to be applied in Michigan in securing a Hun-BELL Legislature, before other and more important points are cared for.

Coupled with the personal attack on Senator FERRY, whose seat in the Senate Hub-BELL aspires to capture by ways that are dark, the National Assessor has lost ground, and is no longer the terror to poor scrubbers and messengers that he recently was, when his edicts caused fear and trembling to a hundred thousand officeholders. His circulars are repeated when the first demand is not answered, but the second attempt at extortion often falls like the first.

The suspicion that HUPDELL is running the machine for his own benefit gains ground.

## Mr. McCook's Case-Have the Facts Been Misrepresented?

We acknowledge the receipt of a commu nication from A. W. Nelson, M. D., a voter of the Eighth Congress district, in regard to the record of Congressman Assox G. Mc-COOR on the River and Harbor steal. Dr. NELSON asks a question which is creditable to his good sense and fairness. He writes:

"In Mr. McCook's letter he says in reference to this and when I heard the President had vetoed it I started for Washington, reaching there the afternoon of the day

when it was passed over the veto, but too late to vote.

"In the first column of the second page of the same issue of Tur Sex, we find a statement of. New York's Record on the River and Marhor Bill, in which McCook is put down as not recorded on the steal or on the veto but is afterward named with other members as dodging both times.

"Now, either Tue Sun's statement is incorrect and great injustice is done to Mr. McCoox, or he was very absent-minded, to use the most charitable expression, when he asserted that he voted against the bill, and forgo of Irish orators have been regarded in Engthat if his statement is proved false in one thing it would land as windy and dishonest rhetoric. Ever

naturally be considered false in everything.

"As Mr. McCook should be dealt with fairly in the mat ter, will you inform the public whether the statemen published is taken from the Record, and true in all repects as set forth so far as the members' names are orded as voting or not voting "

We beg leave to inform our correspondent that the list printed in The Sun was carefully made up from the Record. As far as THE SUN is concerned, the facts in Mr. Mcn at the list which we published on Saturday, he will see that the first vote on which Mr. McCook is put down as not recorded is Conference Committee. That was the final vote of the House on the bill before it was

vetoed by President ARTHUR. But there was a previous vote in the House on the bill, on June 17, before it went to the Senate and the Conference Committee. That was the vote, as we are forced to conclude, were right in proclaiming Ireland a rack- to which Mr. McCook refers when he plumply says in his letter, "I did vote against the

bill when it passed the House." Here arises a very interesting question of eracity between Mr. McCook and the Record. Mr. McCook says that he voted against the bill. The Record says that he did not vote at all on June 17. Moreover, the Record says that Mr. McCook was paired on June 17. It says that he was paired on the original River and Harbor bill with his coleague Mr. Flower. It also says that Mr McCook was paired on the same bill with Mr. McMillin of Tennessee. To explain this double pairing of Mr. McCook, Mr. McMil-LIN at once arose and said:

"I observe that the gentleman from New York, Mr McCoog, is announced as paired with his colleague Mr Frown and also with myself. It is proper I should state that Mr McCook came to me yesterday the day before the first vote on the steal and insisted on my pairing with him for to-day as asion. He said he had a general pair with his colleague Mr. Flowers, but as Mr. Flowers and he would vote in the same way on this bill he wanted me to pair with him on this question, and agreed to do so."

And, four days later, Mr. FLOWER said: "June 18, on the River and Harber bill. I find myself the Second paired with my colleague Mr. McCook. 1 was not paired with Mr. McCook, but with my colleague ien. Hannung of New York. It was entered on the pair

f present I would vote against the bill and he rote for it." The misunderstanding as to whether Mr. McCook was paired, on June 17, with Mr. MCMILLIN or with Mr. FLOWER only serves to render more emphatic the official record of the fact that he was paired and did not vote against the bill. But in his published letter to Col. MARSHALL he says, "I did vote

against the bill when it passed the House." This is a serious matter. The unfortunate discrepancy between the official tally, corroborated by the statements of Mr. FLOWER and Mr. McMillain, and Mr. McCook's statement to his constituents, greatly complicates Mr. McCook's position.

From Maine the demands on HUBBELL'S and are unusually heavy. Tom REED of the Portland district is said to be urgent in his appeals for eash. Notwithstanding the boasts and predictions of REED and his colleagues, it ooks as if they were somewhat alarmed over the prospect. If REED should be defeated Robesonism would lose one of its mainstays.

Work has already begun on the River and Harbor bill of next year. In the Northwest they want a canal to connect Lake Superior with the waters of the Red River of the North and other large navigable rivers of British America. Of course, Congress will be asked to pay for it. The canal is to be forty miles long and is to cost millions. The State Legislatures are to be called upon, not for appropriations, vice referm, a mere detail of public policy, antagonisms of the last eighty years might | for that would be primitive, but, for support in |

the appeals to Congress for the money. There been a convention at Duluth to organize the canal movement. It closed its labors by

This season there have been abundant rains in the West. Here at the East, the late crops are suffering. From the Canada border to Long Island there has been little rain for a Berries are withered, potatoes are month. kept small, apples are failing, and pears are puny. The landscape is parched, and in many places the supply of water has run so low that artificial watering is not always practicable.

The seventeen points which the Amateur Rifle Club of New York gained over their opponents at the 1,000-yard range, in their match luring the past week with the Victoria Rifle Club of Hamilton, Ontario, in the latter city, could not quite make up for their being caught napping at the two shorter ranges, so that they lost the match in the aggregate by ten points. Now, will not this novel and pleasant experience induce the Canadians to send a team or individual marksmen to Creedmoor? There are no fortunes to be made there in winning prizes. but the Dominion riflemen would be welcome

The tables of comparisons between the mail service of the United States and the similar services of other countries, issued by the Post Office Department, show why the departnent has hitherto failed to be self-sustaining. They also indicate that there are compensations which will soon counterbalance the expensive outlays. The mail distances traversed in the United States are vastly greater than those of any other country. Russia is also a land of enormous areas, but she does not attempt to give her Asiatic subjects frequent mails. On the other hand, in the quantity of business transacted the United States now rank high, the number of letters and postal cards per capita being 22, as against 37 for Great Britain, 17 for the Netherlands, 16 for Beigium, 15 for Germany, and 14 for France. The United States stand at the head of the newspaper list, sending 18,378,837 newspapers in the census year, against 16,697,753 for Great Britain, 15,894,252 for France, and 8,760,000 for Germany-though this is hardly the most profitable source of revenue for the mail service. In gross revenue Germany heads the list, with the United States close after her. and Great Britain a good third; while with the allowance for running expenses, Great Britain takes first place on net revenue, the United States, in 1880, being nowhere on the list. But the hopeful sign for our country is its steady and vast growth of postal business, with a comparatively small increase of expense. This change will probably make the department self-paying, barring Starroutes and embezdements, during the present fiscal year.

A spirit of Christian resignation marks the refusal of the colored Bishop PAYNE to go to law about his ejection from a first-class car on a Fiorida railroad. He does not attempt to excuse the brutality and injustice of the conduct of the railway employees, but his advancing years, falling health, and the amount of work he has yet to do among his people lead him to suffer the indignity without seeking to avenge it. The money that was collected for the purpose of prosecuting the railroad people has been turned over to the widow of Jour Brown.

It will take a good many asseverations to convince the people that Donser's letter was not both impulent and insulting to the man to whom it was written—Philosophia Times.

The most obvious lesson to be drawn from Donsey's letters is that he knew the man to whom he was writing.

NEW JERSEY'S RECORD ON THE RIVER AND HARBOR STEAL.

ongressmen who Voted for the Steal as Increased by the Conference Committees. GEORGE M. ROBESON (Rep.) of Camden, JOHN HART BREWER (Rep.) of Trenton. MILES ROSS (Dem. of New Brunswick,

JOHN HILL (Rep.) of Boonto

Those who Voted Against the Steal.

Not Recorded on the Steat JOHN R. M. PHINESON (Dent.) of Jorsey City. WILLIAM J. SEWELL (Rep.) of Camden. PHINEAS JONES (Rep.) of Newark.
\*HENRY S. HARRIS (Dom.) of Belvidere.

Voting for the Steal Over the Veto GROBUR M. ROBESON, JOHN HART HERWER, HEXICY S. HARRIS

Voting to Sustain the Veto. Jone Hitt-

Votes Not Recorded on the Veto \*AUGUSTUS A. HARRENBERGH PHINEAS JONES,

Dodaing the Conference, Steal; and Voting to Overvide the Repenting of the Conference Steal, and Voting to Sustain

the Veta. John 11ftl. Dodging Roth Times .- John R. McPherson, William J.

Seweil, and Phineas Jones. Voted Bend Against the Steal Every Time. NOT ONE: "Voted for the original steal in the House. "Home, with a broken leg.

### Congressman Dugro on his River and Harbor Record.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN: She: I find myself-recorded to-day as having designs the vote on the River and Harbor bill, both before and after the veto. While such a state of facts might not be inconsistent with the face of the record, I deem it my duty to inform you, and trust that you will permit me through your columns, by this note, to inferio my columns, that under no circumstances would I have voted at any time for the bill.

On the first vote for the bill as increased by the con forence committees; was paired with Nr. Dunnell of Minnesuta, who was a strong advocate of the bill, and who voted to override the President's veta. I arrived in the House while the vote was being taken, but having en paired with Mr. Immeli, and unable before my name was called to obtain a substitute for my pair ias Mr W. Clishee, House wirk in charge of pairs, can hear teamony. I was compelled in honor to refrain from voting. A few days before the vote which passed the bill over he veto was taken I had left. Washington on account of

an attack of sickness, which prevented my return in time to be recorded scainst the bill. Lendeavored unsuc-cessfully to obtatu a pair on this vote. I am not a candidate for reelection, but am nevertheess auxious that my constituents should have the same confidence in me which they entertained when the elected me as their representative.

New York, Aug. 19. P. Hasny Dugno. Congressman Benjamin Wood's Explanation.

From the Newt. THE SUN in explanation of the absence of Congressman Flower from the House pending the vote on the River and Harbor will and on the veto of that in sitous measure, very properly records the fact that worthy Representative in question was unable to

attend on account of sickness. It is not, however, to the credit of our contemporar that it neglected to do similar justice in the case of an other Representative of this city who was also incapaci tated by physical infirmity, and whose name is put ished in the list of absentees.

The Sun, that follows so critically the course of politi-cal events, cannot be ignorant of the record of the News apon the subject of the Biver and Harbor steal. Its repeated and vigorous denunciation of that act of leg position of the editor in the premises.

# The Sartoris Estate in Wisconsin.

Fram Quiz. Mrs. Sartoris, the daughter of ex-President Frant is with her husband at Green Hay Wis. Her dilliften are at the General's cottage at Long Branch Whom Mr. Sartoria's father came to the United States with Algerion the year before his son married, he in vested in lamis about oreen flay. These he presented to Algernon, who was not then the oldest sun, though now he is the only one. His brother was thrown from his horse and killed shortly afterward. Mr. Sartoris takes : great interest in the circen Bay persessions, and has come there on business and he and his wife may remain there until August or longer.

# Eccentric Letter of Mmc. De Lesseps,

From the Liverpool Courier, Mrne, de Lesseps has issued a curious epistle indetence of her instead, in which she calls upon all Frenchings of heart to all him. "at least by their some party, to continue his heavy task while he defends him self against adversaries without faith or law, and stands along to preventing the Runish from perpetualing the most detestable and barbarous acts of modern persecting. THE CORNELL ATTACK ON CONKLING.

SARATOGA, Aug. 20.- The recent attack upon ex-Senator Conkling by the Albany Evening Journal in the interest of Gov. Cornell has stirred up a great deal of bitterness in the Republican party. If the Journal's intention was to promote the nomination of Cornell by the Saratoga Convention, it has shot wide of the mark. The Stalwarts will now oppose Cornell more warmly than before this blow was aimed at their favorite leader. And they will carry their hostility to the ballot boxes if Cornell is the candidate. The cooler heads among the Half Breeds see this, and will look upon Cornell as more likely to be beaten at the polls than some one who had not inspired this assault upon Conkling, and therefore they will

drop Cornell at Saratoga. Such are the opinions of shrewd politicians who have talked with me on the subject, including Republicans of both kinds and Democrats and Anti-Monopolists. They think these attacks upon Conkling will destroy Cornell's chances.

## POLITICAL WEEVILS.

## Their Effect on the Pension Bureau-How

the New Clerks are Appointed. Washington, Aug. 19.—Pension appropriations are passed with a burrah. Whoever atemps to call a halt for a closer examination into the way the money goes, or expresses a doubt about the wisdom of what is done or proposed, is certain to be accused of injustice to-ward the soldier, and is cried down as a sort of a traiter. But for this the appropriations of the late session for pensions amounting in ound numbers to one hundred millions of dollars would have stood no chance. The political parties have for years been running a race for the larger sum, and at the same time for the soldier's vote-a fact as little creditable to the soldier as to the parties. But for this millions would have been saved in the past and millions more would be saved in the future, and not a shadow of wrong done to the soldier

Ex-Commissioner Bentley declared that millions were annually paid out on fraudulent claims duly allowed. In his term the gross annual appropriations were not more than a third of what they are now. If he was half right, and neither Commissioner Dudley nor any one else seems to dispute it, what must be the fact now? When you look at the way the tens of thousands of pension cases are examined at the grade of ability brought into that branch of the service, to the motives for appointing the clerks and others, on whose examination and by whose adjudication alone the millions are annually paid, it is a wonder why the sum is not greater. The appointness, as a general thing, are party favorites, selected on the recommendation of obliged politicians or leaders, Examine the recent appointments, and while a good many will be found to be truly worthy and fairly capable men for ordinary work, you will be sure to find among them the ward politician, the follow whose appointment was the reward for having knocked some one down at the polis, and who in his own neighborhood would at the best be able to carn not half what he gets from the Government.

It so happens that persons thus coming into the service not unfrequently secure the better places and have the most responsible duties. They hold the mouth of the bag.

Few fair-minded persons will be disposed to question this, if they know anything about the by whose adjudication alone the millions are

pinces and have the most responsible duties. They hold the mouth of the bag.

Few fair-minded persons will be disposed to question this, if they know anything about the subject. It is the fault of the practice that such men get places. It is a perpetual incentive to men to perform discreditable services for political leaders. Could the truth be known, it will be found that the larger part of these entitley to men to perform discreditable services for political leaders. Could the truth be known, it will be found that the larger part of these entitleyed in the Pension Bureau and other departments obtained their appointments chiefly in reward of political services, a bad graduating school if the public good is to be taken into the account. No doubt some are amply qualified and wholly deserving.

This practice is neculiarly injurious to the Pension Bureau. It is on the adjudication of such persons that the increasing millions are paid. There is no power over them. The money goes on their say so. It is the place of all others in the Government where the best ability only should be employed. No business man would for an instant pay out his money after this fashion. If he did he would come to ruin. If the Government does not, it is because the Government can stand anything as long as good times last.

Individuals and corporations make sure of rigid accountability, select only those whose known qualifications commend them, and never think of placing one who has knocked his man down at the polis, or done any similar thing, in a position requiring high and genuine qualifications. Such considerations would most likely weigh against him. With the Government tawins the prize, while men of the true qualifications stand back. It was bad enough before, but the recent recruits of the Pension Bureau, charged with the work of finding out where the hundred millions just appropriated shall go, have made it worse. The practice is lead. Expanded, as it has been, suddenly with a fierce scramble for ten times as many piaces as were to

# CAN THIS BE TRUE?

#### A Surprising Allegation About a Prominent Democratic Senator.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 26.-Senator George H. Pendleton of Ohio poses as a reformer, and he is a candidate for the Democratic nomination for President in 1884. He introduced a bill in the Sanate which professed o aim at protection for meritorious incumbents in office. Mr. Pendleton is Chairman of a sham committee " on the occupation of seals on the floor of the Senate and House by Cabinet officers." This committee has no busi-ness to transact, and it never meets. By what is called Senatorial courtesy, the minority are allowed Chalesons ships of several regular and select committees, and that gives them rooms and clerks at the public expense. These clerks are practically the private secretaries of the favored Chairmen, and they receive So a day during the sessions of Congress. Mr. Pendicton's clerk has been principally engaged in running his simployer's Presidential bureau. His occupation ceased on the day of adjournment, and as Mr. Pendleton found it inconvenient to pay him out of his own pocket, he had a colored brother removed from the office of the Sorgeant at Arms. and thus provided for his bile secretary until the next

## session at reduced pay, when he will be remetated as Robeson on his own Value as a Legislator.

From an Introview in the Woold. " I have no reason to believe that the Repubicans of my district are dissatisfied with me. The old idea of rotation in office is being advanced. If my experience in office has bought me snything, it is that no man, no matter what his other qualifications may be is and the tepid waters of the fit to do really valuable work in Congress until he has | till winter, when a campaign against been there at least two terms. A man may very easily make mintakes in one term, that he will be anxious to change of a rapid and successful recorrect in another. It my services are werth anothing, they are worth more in consequence of the experience

## I have derived." What Did Hayes Drink !

From the Philadelphia Record The White House well at Washington has used to move their after being lost for more than one bundred years but, good heavier what then disputed years but, good heavier what then disputed fruit Was everything a chain during that Alministration:

Abound the Tailapoosa. All in the summer's prime, A jolly crowd collected Of citizens respected And very well connect To have a lively time.

Aboard the Taliapoosa We sought him, and we found him And steered ground and ground bin And captured him, and toning him. Not many days ago. The ship was cleared for action.

We bravely manned the guns. Then bottles on the starboard. And bottles on the larterard, In baskets snugly harbored, All opened fire at one The staward did his duty.

And may his tribe increase!

And every politician Sinck well to be position And stoutly served his piece Oh, but we fought like heroes,

Though some ware surely wounded. Soon to their feet they wounded. And the battle ery they sounded, While not a man was lost

Aboard the Tallupoosa, Not very long ago, The for we vanished daily. Not gave him time to rally, Then salled away so gayly To find another for

THE CHANCES OF THE WAR.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Aug. 3 .- It is generally admitted that for all practical purposes the conference is dead and buried, although there are a few sanguine diplomats who think that it may be revived galvanically with one or two more sittings. People congratulate them-selves that it has been a success because it has not produced a European war. It would almost seem as if the idea of those who convoked it might be summed up pretty much in these terms: Let us see whether we can have a concert of European powers without bringing on a general war. If the conference terminates vithout producing a conflagration, it has been a triumphant success.

This may be considered a negative

result, but to arrive at it has required a great deal of tact and good ment on the part of those engaged. No far, the conference has done more than this-it has not been productive of any serious harm; so that really, if it dies at once, it may be pronounced a triumphant success. It was killed by one blow from the man who had pinned his faith upon these diplomatic assemblages as the great panacea of European or Oriental troubles. Mr. Gladstone, when in opposition, had assured the public of Mid-Lothian and elsewhere that the European concert was an instrument by which every burn-ing question might be settled. It was the great invention of modern diplomacy, which he intended to apply for the first time to the ills of the world, and it must be admitted that he labored assiduously to that end. We had first the conference of Berlin, to adjust knotty points which grew out of the arrangements of the congress, and we had the conference of Constantinople to settle the question of the Greek frontier, and now we have had another conference at Constantinople to settle the Egyptian question; and just as England was persuading the members to agree to such a joint demand to the Ottoman Government for the expedition of troops to Egypt, the author of all these conferences, and the inventor of the European concert, makes a speech in the House of Commons, in which he says England is prepared to act in Egypt without Turkish troops and with or without the support of the European powers, and shatters the concert with a word. No sooner does the report of this speech reach St. Petersburg than Russia withdraws from the

One has seen a child carefully build a house of cards, and then, just as the last card has been earcfully placed, with childish giee demolish the whole fabric with one blow of its little fist. This is very much the impression which the Prime Minister's last eccentric performance is calculated to produce upon the mind of the bystander. The European powers eem rather amused than offended. They have been made to look ridiculous, but not so ridicalous as the author of the mischief; so they can afford, especially as no particular harm has been done, to accept the situation without any strong sense of personal injury. Perhaps they are rather relieved than otherwise, for the position of affairs was becoming so complicated that it would have been impossible to go on balancing themselves much longer upon the diplomatic tightrope of the Eastern question without tumbling off it on one side or the other. Now they descend gracefully to terra firma, and leave the British Government to balance alone, and very ticklish work they find it. They are just now in the dilemma which has been produced by the sudden and unexpected compliance of the Porte with the request which has been unsuccessfully urged hitherto, to send troops to Egypt. The inspiration of the Cabinet has suddenly changed, and now they don't want them to go.

The fact is, a profound disgust has begun to exist in England as to the reliance to be placed upon Moslem troops designed to cooperate with the Ghiaour against Arabi, the champion of Islam. It is shrewdly suspected that not only would Turkish troops refuse to fire upon their Egyptian coreligionists, but would desert to them en masse; and the appointment of so unserupulous a fanatic as Commander-in-Chief as Der vish Pasha is not calculated to restore confidence. It has therefore been made a sine qua non hat before the embarkation of the Turkish coningent the Sultan should issue a proclamation denouncing Arabi as a robal. This he declines to do, alleging that any such proclamation should not be made until the arrival of the troops in Alexandria, and even objecting to define precisely the nature of the proclamation which would be issued then. The question, therefore, now is whother England is prepared to take the responsibility of refusing to allow Turkish troops to land in Egypt, or to incur the risk of permitting them to land and turning out traitors. Meantime, the other powers flad t convenient to stand aloof and not commit themselves in any direction. The British Government has offered so handsomely to pull the hestnuts out of the fire for everybody, and Mr. Gladstone has announced so decidedly that, whatever happens, England is making this difficult and costly war upon purely un principles, that they can afford to take him at his word, and when the war is over dictate to him any final arrangement which they may upon, having regard to their own interests. It amuses some of them, at all events, to see the British Government plunging into one inconsistent position after another, and they hope to benefit from the result, whatever it may be, without incurring risk or expense.

The Egyptian soldiers may not be very brave troops, but they have climate and strategic conditions in their favor. The months of August and September are the most unhealthy in Egypt, and by flooding the country during these months, when the inundation is at its highest, military movements must be attended with the most extreme difficulty. From a purely military point of view there can be no doubt that the wisest tactics would be for the English to content thomserves with holding Alexandria, Resetta, Damietta, and the Suez Canal. and allowing Arabi to stew in his own juice suit. The objection to this course lies in the fact that, until these operations commenced, he would appear in the eyes of Islam, and especially of the natives of India to be keeping the army of England successfully at bay. Every

day's delay would increase his prestige, and might possibly encourage risings eisewhere, It has, therefore, I believe, been determined to commence operations against him at once; but he must be of a sanguine temperament who supposes that in the month of September a campaign to Cairo will be a work easily accomplished. There have already been painful in lications of mismanagement in the transport and commissariat departments, and it is not likely that the invariable experience of English armies which commence operations too hurriedly, and with too small a force, will be departed from on this occasion. We may expect, therefore, a few disasters to begin with, Meantime, public feeling here against the

English and in favor of Arabi is increasing every day, and it is not impossible that the strained relations which exist at this moment between the British Government and the Porte may lend to a diplomatic rupture. Whether it does or not depends upon the nature of the ceret support which the Turkish Government is receiving either from Germany or Russia or from both. It is a most tempting moment for powers who have selfish objects of their own to gain to intrigue against another in the sense that suits them, even if their miving is calculated to bring ruin upon the power to which they offer it. At this moment, moreover, the position of France and Italy is in the highest degree equivocal and uncertain. It may be that a new Government in France may adopt a more adventur-us policy than that of M. de Preyeinet, and desire to operate jointly with England in Egypt, which might involve the nost serious after complications. Italy is furious at the isolate I action of England so far, would be still more enraged if France were

the invitation which has been tendered to her of cooperation.

In fact, the position all round is as gloomy

and unsatisfactory for the powers immediately interested as can well be imagined, and the Egyptian question may yet prove the ruin of the two men who are the most antipathetic to each other. In it the Sultan and Mr. Glad-stone are probably laying the foundations of their own political extinction. Had the former never entered upon an anti-Turkish crusade or departed, at the time of the Russo-Turkish war, from all the traditions of British diplomaey, the Egyptian question need never have arisen, or, if it had, would have been easily settled. Had the latter taken advantage of various opportunities which have been offered to him of conciliating radical public or inten in England, he might have won an easy diplo-matic victory over his adversary, whose want of astuteness in matters of foreign policy would have rendered him an easy victim to policy on the part of Turkey, which should have seemed, at all events, to have been based upon modern ideas of progress and evilingtion. Instead of this, the opposition of the Porte to all schemes which tended to develop the resources of the country or reform at institutions, and the obstinacy and disingenuousness of the Turkish Government in their negotiations with those who had sincerely the welfare of the empire at heart, have tended to alienate from them all sympathy and estrange their old friends. Their eld friends have now abandoned all here of saving them from the fate which they have deliberately invited, and have no alternative but to stand aside and see two countries whose interest and safety consist in their commuing allies, deliberately engage in a policy which must result in ruin and disaster to bethe

Quem Deux valt perdere prins dementat. I suppose both England and Turkey have many sigs to answer for, and that the day of their punishment has arrived. That it is the beginning of the great struggle between Christendom and Islam, and will invoke consequences farreaching and most disastrous, few familiar with the conditions can doubt. The only consolation is to be found in the Turkish formula, Kismet. It had to come, and from this point of view it may not have been in the power either of Mr. Gladstone or the Suitan to prevent it.

## THE GOVERNOR'S BLIND POOL

#### Jay Gould's Opinion of Cornell as a Wall Street Operator. on an Interclew with Mr. Gould in Die He

"You see it is intimated, Mr. Gould, that Gov. Cornell was really influenced in his action by certain speculations in the stock of the elevated road. Do you know anything about that?"

No. I know nothing of his transactions in the stocks of the elevated roads.

Have you had any connection with him in any stocks?"

I have an unsettled account with him in connection with what is known in Wail street as the Governor's blind pool in American District Telegraph.

What is a blind pool. Mr. Gould?"

A blind pool is a combination of parties taking certain interests in a transaction, and leaving the purchases and sales in connection with the transaction entirely to the party who gets the pool up, and in whom they all relees confidence,"

Bull Gov. Cornell get up such a roal.

denor."
Did Gov. Cornell get up such a rool?"
"Yes."
"Was this before or since he became Gov-

"Yes this before or since he became flevernor?"

It was since. It was during the stock of Gen. Garfield.

What was the history of the transaction, Mr. Gould?"

You must go to Gov. Cornell for that. I only know what he told me. He canot to me and asked me to take an interest in his bland pool. I at first declined, but he was very orgent, saying that he could not make a successfuless. I would lend him my mane and get those of Mr. Russell Sage and Mr. Sidney Diblom. He said that if I would do this I would be doing him the greatest favor I could possibly do him. Being thus pressed I reluctantly consented to take an interest, and I induced Mr. Signe and Mr. Dillon also to take an interest."

"How did it turn out?"

"The Governor has not yet rendered an account of his stewardship. Common report says that he has made some hundreds of thousands of dollars out of the pool, so that I am expecting a good round check by way of dividend, unless, indeed, the Governor wants to have me account his veto of the Elevated Railroad bill samy dividend.

How is it supposed the Governor has made the large sum of money you mention?"

Why, of course, the Governor has made the large sum of money you mention?

"Why, of course, the Governor has made the large sum of money you mention?"

Why, of course, the Governor was going to buy so large an amount of the stock, it would be a great purchase, and they had bester sip in and take some, thus making a large market. The Governor very shrewilly went the other way, which, under the agreement, be had a right to do and made very large sales at high prices.

So the Governor made the prices and then made the sales?"

Why, after he had got out his line and sold

made the sales?"

"Certainly; and, of course, largely through his intimate friends."

"What happened next?"

"What happened next?"

"Why, after he had got out his line and sold his stock he abandoned the A. D. T. of which he had been the main pillar up to that time. Thereupon, Presto, change! A new company came on the scene. The Mutaal Instrict Telegraph Company appears: a company gotten up by the menagers of the A. D. T. under Gov. Cornell, and they knocked the priced of A. D. T. tron about 75 down to 35."

"So that the Governor made both ways?"

So it would appear; but we have not yet get his account of his stewardship.

Then Gov. Cornell is an experienced Wall street operator.

Mr. Gould laughed and said: "I think year will admit that if he had been a beginner this operation would have shown very precededs skill.

The City of Worcester's Missing Passenger. To the Eutron of The Sun-Sat As a relae, by marriage, of the murdered man Kniresie, and like to make a few remarks with a view of east patrix the impression caused by McNear's statement as regards Mr. Kulrendo's suffering from delicious tremens. I have known and associated with the mirroleted using for many year, and have always found him a string, hard working and industrious man and of a very seasing and temperate disposition, and I have no doubt more at Releterious waitfully confirm this stategated. Treat what I know of his generous hadren and the result of the work to smoke a regar and afterward over it the last to have a signer and afterward over it the last to have a driving and afterward over it the last to have a driving and there in a gental moon against the instances to join him, and in as included the last to have a driving and there in a gental moon against the instances to join him, and in as included one of the limited visit to have a strong the engage and perform a last to another the strong that he conditions to give numbered him. Has life was every proceeding and has not instances the conditions of the reliable house of the state of the string of the last of last of the last of the last of last of the last of the last of last of last of the last of last of last of the last of la I have known and associated with the murdered ma-

# Fresh Air Wanted to Perryboats.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sic: A longsuffering public would like to know who room the verile lation of the Futton ferryboats. Between Morelay and Thursday of the present week, at the hours of 7% a link each morning, with both calding on the helics, sale, resol of as they always are at that honrand the norm coefer ed as they always are at that horrand the horrand share so in the shade clowberre, and certain its flaces caiche, were window was as lightly read or transferred by sealed, with the exception of the new horrand state of the new transferred by the color of the share which is not through the colors of weather, were always as extensive with the colors of weather, were always as extensive with the colors of weather, were always as extensive with the colors of weather, were always as extensive with the colors of weather, were always as extensive with the colors of the fact that the colors of the largest particle of the colors of t t has been " wash withow " morning ever of me sits give us a word in favor of a little half Brooklyn Aug. 18.

### Civil Marriage of a Hindoo Lady and a Brahmin.

From the Manchester Com-Khim Banndoor Byramies Dudoblos the King Raindow Byramjee United a the Proposition of Marine Raindown Byramjee of a 21 february 2011. A solitorial of Communication of a 21 february 2011. A fraction of the Proposition of

## The Canvass in Maine. Promothe Disting Hors

to join her, and jet hangs back from accepting a manufect the least fact that the least the leas